

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXII. No. 281

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Rip Van Winkle.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th St.—The

Division—Black and White.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Hank.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—

King of the Gypsies.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fortieth Street—Marianne.

WORLDLY SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite

New York Hotel—The Three Cyprians.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Roy and the

Niblo's Garden, Broadway—Black and White.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the

Canopy.

BANQUET OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway,

corner of Third Street—David's Auction.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street—Gymnastics,

Equitation, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 1 West 21st Street—

Aladdin, The Wonderful Lamp, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway—White, Cotton

and Smalley's Minstrels.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway—Rip

Van Winkle, The Division, Black and White, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway—Songs,

Dances, Eccentricities, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—Comic

Vocalism, Sacred Minstrelsy.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 42 Broadway—

Ballad, Farce, Farce, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth Street—The

Figure.

MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Eccentric

Minstrelsy, Ballad and Burlesque.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg—The

Down Boy of Manchester, The Down Boy of Genoa.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition of National

Industrial Products.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway—

Science and Art.

[This establishment does not advertise in the New York

Herald.]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth Street—Italian

Opera—The Hugenots.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 11, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday,

October 10.

The Garibaldian invaders of the Papal territory were

again engaged with the Pontifical troops and were, it is

said, again defeated. The revolutionists assert that a

rising will soon take place in Rome in favor of the

"party of action."

England remained seriously excited by the fear of another

Peninsular outbreak. Troops were under orders in

London to march to the frontiers of the Channel, and all the

volunteer armaments in the country are to be guarded

and placed in a state of defence. The English Parliament

will, it is thought, meet on the 19th of November.

Cambridge University has conferred the degree of

Doctor of Laws on each of the American Bishops attending

the Pan-Anglican Synod. The municipality of Vienna

prays for a revision of the Austrian concordat with Rome.

THE CITY.

An important meeting of the Board of Aldermen took

place yesterday, at which a communication was received

from the Mayor informing the Board that the Court of

Appeals had decided the licensing power to be vested in

the Corporation. A resolution was thereupon adopted

re-enforcing the ordinance which was previously annu-

lating when they were taken out of the power of the city.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners was also held

yesterday, when a resolution was adopted rescinding a

previous one, permitting the Park Bank to advance its

columns on the Broadway sidewalk.

A strange case is now pending in the Essex Market

Police Court, in which a woman named Catherine Peter-

son claims that defendant, Christopher Petersen, as her

husband. Her two children look very much like him; her

sister positively identifies him; his name is con-

fessed to be the same as hers, and the woman herself

swears positively that he was married to her eleven

years ago in Montreal, and is the father of her children.

On the other hand, the defendant stoutly protests that

he does not know the woman or the children; that he

never was in Montreal, and brings witnesses to prove

that he was in Norway at the time the marriage is al-

leged to have taken place in Montreal. The Judge has

halted all the evidence reserved his decision until next

Saturday.

Mr. Bates Andrews delivered a lengthy address to a

meeting of conservative republicans last night, in which

he exposed the wire pulling of certain radical politicians

at the Syracuse Convention and the manner in which he

and his fellow delegates were treated by them. The

Excise law he considered too arbitrary, and called on

the Germans to support the republicans and the ob-

noxious law would be modified.

The examination into the alleged Tradesmen's Bank

frauds was commenced in the Commissioner's Court

yesterday. After the examination of Richard Berry,

President of the Bank, the case was further adjourned

until a future day.

The Albany-Sweetzer Gazette-Mail newspaper case was

commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Mr. Allen, the plaintiff, being the only witness ex-

amined. The case was then adjourned till Wednesday.

The Callcott cases are all transferred to the Circuit

Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mr. Cunningham, one of

the defendants, having appeared before the Commis-

sioner and pleaded not guilty.

The London and New York Steamship Line's steamer

Cells will leave pier No. 3 North river to-morrow (Sat-

urday) at twelve o'clock noon, for London and Brest.

The National Line Company's steamship Erin, Captain

Hall, will leave pier 47 North river to-morrow (Sat-

urday) at noon, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown

and passengers and mail.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship

Buxton, Captain Meier, will leave Hoboken at noon to-

morrow (Saturday) for Hamburg, via Southampton.

The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten

bonds were recently presented at the Treasury Depart-

ment in Washington for redemption. It is reported that

they came from leading banks in New York. A close

examination on the part of experts was required to

detect them from the genuine. The bonds were all

destroyed, and the loss falls on those who presented them

and not on the government. Notwithstanding the posi-

tive statement of the Treasury Department that these

bonds are counterfeit, sound argument has been ad-

vanced in support of the opinion that they are really au-

thentic bonds which have been stolen. Information

was conveyed to the banks in New York yesterday by

Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke that hundreds of thousands of dollars in

counterfeit bonds had already been palmed off upon the

public. Nearly two hundred thousand worth of them

have already been discovered in certain banking and

mercantile houses in this city.

General Sheridan and his staff passed a quiet day in

Albany yesterday. The fact of their being the guests of

the Republican Committee prevented the citizens from

extending them a cordial welcome, as the four looked

much like a political pilgrimage in consequence. General

Sheridan, on being informed of the cause of the lack-

of-welcome of the people, declared that he did not

intend his journey for any political effect whatever. The

Generals paid a visit to the Soldiers' Home yesterday

and made short speeches to the old veterans there. A

lady afterwards read a poem. On Sunday Sheridan will

leave for Niagara Falls.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was inaugurated at

Nashville yesterday. In his inaugural address he re-

turns thanks for his election by a majority greater than

any governor ever before received. He favors the influx

of Northern men and capital into the State, but expresses

contempt for those who abandon their honest senti-

A Radical Abolition View of the Late Elections.

The Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of Wendell Phillips and his extreme school of negro worshippers, takes a very melancholy view of the late elections and comes to very absurd conclusions on the subject. It thus ap-

pears that these elections are a "substantial triumph of the negro-baiting democracy," that "Congressional reconstruction is to be again 'checked,' that 'negro-hating Southerners,' with 'such a President in the White House' as we now have, need no greater encouragements

against the schemes of Congress than the adverse vote on negro suffrage in Ohio; that 'the republicans in Pennsylvania meanly dodged the issue;' and that 'the republicans in Ohio, in a greater degree than its spurious democracy, are responsible for the ignominious defeat' of the negro suffrage amendment. So they are, for they turned against it. But what is the remedy? 'Radical, persistent agitation.' But what is the prospect? 'Gloomy enough, as presented by this persistent radical.'

Had Congress removed Andrew Johnson and established negro suffrage those radical diabolists, in the view of the astounded Phillips, might have been avoided. But, asks his Standard, will Congress 'be admonished at the eleventh hour?' and then confesses that "it is one of the most threatening dangers of the republican defeat of yesterday that in the presidential campaign which will open next summer the standard-bearer of that party will be such, from supposed availability, as would render victory in itself a disaster." And this is the lamentable conclusion to which this dis-

gratified radical abolition expounder comes at last—"Better defeat with a standard which deserves success than victory only in the name."

This may be accepted as a proclamation of an independent Presidential ticket of the Phillips school of radicals, and a resumption of that guerrilla system of warfare under which such tremendous results were achieved by the old abolition faction. In 1844 it defeated Henry Clay by diverting to Binney, the abolition candidate, independent, fifteen thousand abolition votes in New York, which gave the State to Polk and elected him; in 1848 it de-

fected General Cass by diverting the free soil democracy of this and other States to the independent abolition or free soil candidate, Martin Van Buren; and then, gathering strength from the follies and blunders of both the old whig and democratic parties, this abolition faction first destroyed the one and next broke the other into pieces on the rocks and shoals of the slavery agitation. Now, as the late elections have crushed this thing of universal negro suffrage for the present, we may prepare for a resumption of this radical abolition guerrilla warfare; and the first result will probably be in the inevitable reconstruction of parties which must soon take place—the fusion of all the intractable radicals of the republican camp with the guerrilla faction of Phillips, and the organization for 1868, under General Grant, of a new conservative Union party, which will take possession of the government in 1869.

The Great Whiskey Frauds. The attention of all who desire to comprehend how "whiskey frauds" are perpetrated is directed to the statement and letters in regard to the Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey Company, and the indirect but apparently active connection therewith of Colonel Messmore, who was until recently chief director and executive officer of the Internal Revenue Board in this city—a position from which the revelations made by Collector J. F. Bailey have caused him to be withdrawn. So powerful is the "whiskey ring" that any collector or other officer of internal revenue who attempts to fight it will most likely be crushed, unless backed up by a strong expression of public opinion in his favor; and certainly Collector Bailey in this matter has "deserved well of the republic." We trust and hope that Judge Blackford will interpose no more delays to the trial of this cause, already too often postponed by the defendants, who are using all their political resources to have the case compromised and hushed up by the higher authorities at Washington; and we believe that, with a full and fair trial given to this case, such widespread corruption will be developed among a majority of the internal revenue officers of our city that even the grimy hands of Callicott, over in Brooklyn, will become white when contrasted with the blackened and dipping paws of certain prominent official members of the "whiskey ring" in this city and its environs.

The Incendiary Hunnicutt. The other day Hunnicutt, the self-constituted leader of the radical party in Virginia, proclaimed a wholesale emigration from Africa to America, as well as a return of the fugitives in Canada who escaped from slavery and of the suffering emigrants now in Hayti and Liberia. "Yea," he exclaimed, "we would overturn Africa right into America, if necessary, and those thick-lipped, flat-nosed, woolly-haired people that now swarm those sunny shores should be brought here as Irishmen from Ireland, and in the same time be fitted just as well for the responsibilities of citizenship." But Hunnicutt is not content with hoping to secure, by their help, the domination of his party and the Africanization of the South and the entire country. In the absence of General Schofield at Washington he has ventured to invoke other instrumentalities for the consummation of his purpose. In a speech to the negroes in Charles City he has told them that they have nothing to fear if a war of races should arise. Reviewing the results of registration in each of the Southern States, he showed the negroes their physical preponderance in the Gulf States and South Carolina. He said he had no report of the relative strength of the two races in North Carolina, but in Virginia the white majority is only thirteen thousand, and he and his set, numbering twenty-five thousand, were bound to make common cause with them. His own words best express the incendiary spirit with which he would fain fire their hearts. "You have," said he, "no property. The white race owns houses and lands. Some of you are old and feeble and cannot carry the musket, but can apply the torch to the dwellings of your enemies." If those who sent Hunnicutt to Virginia cannot be induced by humanity to silence such wicked and dangerous utterances, it is still difficult to suppose that they and he can remain utterly indifferent to the warnings given at the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Our Indians—What Should be Done with Them.

We have more encouraging news about the Indians than we had for some time previously. There appears to be some hope that the troubles on the Plains with these aborigines may be terminated. The last despatches bearing on this question are from Medicine Creek, on the Arkansas, dated October 5, where there were assembled four hundred and thirty-one lodges of Indians—Arapahoes, Comanches and Kiowas and Cheyennes, besides Comanches and others moving in. There would be about eight hundred and fifty-two lodges, or five thousand Indians in all. The Commissioners of the government to treat with them were on their way from Kansas, with troops for protection and a supply of goods for presents. The Indians assembling at Medicine Creek do not represent all those who are hostile, but they represent the greater part and the most powerful tribes, so that if a permanent arrangement be made with them the others would give in or be unable to do much more harm. This council, or conference, then, is of great importance.

When we look at the cost of a general Indian war, on one hand, and at the absolute necessity of protecting the advancing settlements and the railroads across the Plains on the other, we may well express the hope that the government Commission may be successful in its object. We are not informed what plan of settlement will be proposed, if there be any fixed plan; but it is to be hoped the whole system of managing the Indians will be changed. The policy adopted by the government with the Creeks and Cherokees, in locating them on the territory they now occupy, was successful in a measure, for these Indians have become a peaceful and industrious community and have advanced in education and civilization. But the time may come when the progress of the white population may press upon them and cause trouble. It is hardly possible for the Indians to live long as a distinct community on any part of our territory. The true policy for the government and this Commission on Medicine Creek to pursue is to prepare the Indians for commingling with the other races on the Continent. They are superior to the negroes, who are scattered among the whites everywhere and who form a large part of the community in the Southern States. There is less repugnance to amalgamating with them than with the negroes, and they have a peculiar claim upon us, being the original lords of the soil. Why, then, shall we not give them as good a chance, at least, as the negroes have? Let them have settlements, with all the means and encouragement for improvement; let them be prepared to form a part of the general community, and to be taken up and absorbed in it as civilization advances across the Plains; and, above all, let the rascally Indian traders and Indian agents be kept away from them and a large and liberal policy be pursued toward them. We hope the Commissioners now about to treat with the tribes are prepared to adopt some such policy, and that, as a consequence, we shall see the end of the enormous cost and sacrifices of Indian wars.

Cabinet Rumors. Cabinet rumors are flying about as thick as autumn leaves in the wind. Among them we have various rumors of the gathering of leading copperheads in consultation with the President; but it is such men as his chief advisers we have only to say that he would do well to dismiss them or to reject alike their demands and their recommendations. We have another report, which we deem to be authentic, according to which the President does not intend to make more than one change or two in his Cabinet for the present, which we think is not the best policy. He ought to strike while the iron is hot, and have a new Cabinet and a new policy to submit at the meeting of Congress, which, adapted to meet the views of all conservative Union men, will be apt to throw the radicals on their beams-ends with the reading of the message.

Columbian Affairs. The letter of our Panama correspondent which appeared in yesterday's Herald confirms our impression that Mosquera, the lately deposed President of Colombia, was virtually but an agent of the French and British governments in their schemes to get possession of Colombia and the Panama Railroad and to reconstruct Latin America according to the pet theories and plans of Louis Napoleon. These schemes were held to be specially important in anticipation of the possible failure of the Mexican empire. The authors of them were bent upon thus cutting off American progress to the southward. Mosquera, vain of his acknowledged kinship to the Queen of Portugal, sympathized with the disposition of European monarchists to resist and check the advance of republican ideas. He encouraged the notion that the Spanish American people are utterly incapable of self-government. "Mosquera sailed for Colombia," says our correspondent, "apparently to assume his position as President of the republic, but in reality to scheme for the overthrow of the government and to proclaim himself Dictator, as the initial step to the erection of an absolute monarchy on the ruins of the old fabric." But his projects were defeated. "The people rose against their old favorite, republicanism was vindicated and Napoleon's cause was lost." The advance of a hundred thousand dollars by an English house to Mosquera on the Panama Railroad franchise, which they expected to get, but which the Panama Railroad Company has lately secured, proved to be fruitless. American interests and ideas have prevailed against English and French interests and ideas, and must become still more influential in affecting the destiny of Colombia.

Mr. Chase and "Old Ben Wade." The Ohio election has made decisive work with Mr. Chief Justice Chase as a Presidential candidate on the platform of universal negro suffrage, and with "Old Ben Wade" as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. His term expires in 1869, and a democratic Legislature has been secured to choose his successor. This disposes of Mr. Wade. As for Mr. Chase and his Presidential rings of negro worshippers and national banks, they are all demolished by the Ohio election, and he and his platform cease to be available for the succession. He has been cast overboard, and the conservative elements of the republican party must lead off for a new man and a new departure.

COUNTERFEIT SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

Dangerous Imitations of the United States Securities in Circulation—Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Already Discovered. Some time ago the fact of the public in the inability of the counterfeiting fraternity to successfully or even dangerously imitate the securities of the United States was shaken by an alarming cable telegram announcing the discovery of counterfeit bonds in Europe. This announcement, as will be remembered, proved to be erroneous. It seems now, however, that an attempt, and a highly successful one, has been made, to what extent remains yet to be discovered.

Yesterday Wall Street, as will be seen by the more detailed account in our financial column, was thunderstruck by the announcement that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of bogus seven-thirty bonds had been already palmed off on the community. The issue purported to be that of June, 1865, and the denomination \$1,000.

The chief clerk of the Treasury in Washington was the first to make the discovery. Yesterday one of the officials of that department, together with a United States detective, arrived in this city and communicated the facts to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke, who immediately imparted the information to the banks and other institutions dealing in United States securities.

The detectives are at work endeavoring to ferret out the source of the counterfeit. The specimens received at Washington came from the West, but how long they have been in circulation it is said to be impossible to ascertain, as their execution is a most perfect imitation of the genuine, and their transit from hand to hand has therefore been unattended with any suspicion as to their genuineness.

The points of difference are quite remarkable when the spurious bonds are compared directly with the bona fide issues—the former being from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch longer. The seal of the counterfeit is also much larger, while the lath work on the edge is comparatively coarse.

Nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the spurious bonds have been already discovered among the banking institutions and mercantile houses of this city, most of which, as far as can be traced, came from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Springfield and other Western cities. Further search will probably lead to the discovery that millions of dollars worth of these counterfeit securities are in the possession of the community. The detectives are quite at fault as to their origin, so carefully and skillfully did the operators mature and perfect their plans.

The detectives are still at work. Probably the revelations of to-day will enable them to obtain some clue to the source of so astounding a fraud upon the people.

The Discovery of the Counterfeit at Washington—How It Was Made—Results of an Examination—Reported Victimization of Leading New York Bankers. Washington, Oct. 10, 1867. Considerable excitement has prevailed in the Treasury Department for several days past on account of the discovery of the counterfeiting of United States Bonds. Seventy thousand dollars in well executed counterfeit seven-thirty bonds of the second series, due June, 1868, of the thousand dollar denomination, had been presented at the Treasury Department for redemption. All of them were either of the A or B series, ranging within the following named thousands: viz—35,000, 140,000, 160,000 and 180,000.

The result of the examination, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, is, first—the seal is slightly larger than the genuine; the red ink with which it is stamped is a shade lighter and the points projecting from the seal are blurred and a little longer than the genuine; second, the imprint at the bottom of the face of the bond is set different in the margin, there being more space given it than in the genuine; third, the borders of the coupons which are attached to the counterfeit bonds are larger, while the red figures are finer than in the genuine; fourth, the borders of the ornamental lath work are blurred and somewhat indifferently executed; fifth, the figures denoting the bond are slightly uneven, while the blue ink in which they are printed is a duller blue, and lacks the metallic gloss appearance of the genuine; sixth, there is, to the experts, a decided difference in the quality of the paper on the face of the bond, the lines are not so well shaded, nor is the black ink so well distributed.

The counterfeit is regarded as one of the most dangerous that has yet been executed. It is declared to be superior to the counterfeit \$500 greenbacks which were engraved by Ulrich, the plates of which Colonel Wood has now in the Detective department at the Treasury, while Ulrich is in prison.

The Evening Express says over sixty thousand dollars' worth of these bonds have been sent to the Treasury Department for redemption by such banking houses in New York as Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Vermilye & Co., Fisk & Hatch and others. Vermilye & Co. are the heaviest losers, so far as others. All these bonds are destroyed, and the bankers sending them are not credited with them, so that the government loses nothing while the bankers and brokers suffer, if they cannot go back on the parties from whom they purchased the counterfeit bonds. This morning Hon. F. K. Spinner, Treasurer, made a thorough inspection of the bonds and pronounced them counterfeit. The letter F. of General Spinner's signature is very imperfect, and was soon detected by him in his inspection of the bonds. Mr. Henry D. Cooke, the resident partner in this city of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., announces that the Philadelphia and Washington houses of their firm have not received any of the bonds, while those received by their New York house are from responsible parties, and that their loss will be comparatively small.

Information received this morning by officials in the Treasury Department, announces that the counterfeit bonds have been scattered freely through the banks and brokers' offices of New York, while it is also thought that the counterfeiters have found their way to the large Western cities.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Suspicious Concerning the Reported Counterfeit Bonds—Probability of their being Stolen Duplicates—Suspicious Performances among the Employees of the Treasury Department. Washington, Oct. 10, 1867. 12 o'clock, midnight. Notwithstanding the positive statement of the Treasury Department that the one thousand dollar bonds are forgeries, some suspicion is expressed that they are really duplicates stolen from the Department. The counterfeiting, if they are counterfeit, is so perfect that it is pronounced almost impossible to be detected. One reason for supposing them to be counterfeit is said to be that they are all of class A or B, and none of class C or D. The class of the bonds is a four bond, the genuine being a five bond, and classified as A, B, C and D. If they had been stolen by whole sheets four bonds would be all issued by the thieves and not two only. At the same time others argue that no counterfeit would have gone to the trouble or run the risk of making two copies, A and B, when he could have made one only and have issued as many of them as he pleased. It would be going to double trouble and double risk for nothing. The fact of the duplication of the bonds was known at the Treasury Department several days ago, and it is said that at the last moment, when they were pronounced counterfeit, the arrest of some of the leading officers and heads of bureaus in the department was on the point of being made. The persons who are connected with the bonds are counterfeited. It has been suggested that the Treasury Department and it has been suggested that the Treasury Department should be more careful in the examination and pronounced upon by experts not in any way connected with the government, especially as three or four bureaus in the department must be in collusion if the fraud is really inside. Secretary McCulloch has been for some time quietly buying up the bonds of the second issue, which is the issue thus duplicated or counterfeited. It is suggested that he should now call in all that issue and fund it as the only means of discovering the extent of the fraud and protecting the public. Bankers here are inclined to doubt the right of the government to demand back the money for such of the bonds as have been received and paid for at the Treasury and sold to the public. At all events it will be a difficult matter to recover the money.

The disclosure of this affair has revived unpleasant rumors and suspicions against the Treasury Department. A prominent gentleman formerly connected with the Treasury and thoroughly